Under Review,

Please Check Back

Again Soon!

- The primary source for the social Indicators was the World Bank database. If no data was available for a country from the World Bank database, data from the International Monetary Fund IMF), United Nations (UN) Data and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA – World Factbook) of the United States were used.
- The most recent data for the social indicators (2017) were used and in indicators where such data was not available in that year, the preceding years where used in reverse chronological order.
- In future releases of country profiles, the year associated with each indicator will be included.
- The seismic hazard map depicts the geographic distribution of the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) with a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years, computed for reference rock conditions (shear wave velocity, Vs30, of 760-800 m/s).
- The seismic hazard map displayed in the country profiles are based on the Global Earthquake Model (GEM) Global Seismic Hazard Map (version 2018.1), clipped to the country boundary. The Global Seismic Hazard Map was created by collating maps computed using national and regional probabilistic seismic hazard models developed by various institutions and projects, and by GEM Foundation scientists.
- The OpenQuake-engine, an open-source seismic hazard and risk calculation software supported by the GEM Foundation, was used to calculate the hazard and risk metrics.
- The average annual loss ratio for the country (or subdivision) represents the average annual loss normalized by the total asset replacement cost within the country (or subdivision).
- The average annual loss represents the long-term mean loss value per year due to direct damage caused by earthquake ground shaking in the residential, commercial and industrial building stock, considering structural and non-structural components and building contents.
- The 200-year return period loss represents the long-term mean loss value due to direct damage caused by earthquake ground shaking in the residential, commercial and industrial building stock, considering structural and non-structural components and building contents, that is expected to be equalled or exceeded at least once every 200 years.
- The average annual losses and loss exceedance curves were computed using the event-based calculator of the OpenQuake-engine, an open-source software for seismic hazard and risk analysis supported by the GEM Foundation.
- The seismic hazard, exposure and vulnerability models employed in these calculations were provided by national institutions, or developed within the scope of regional programs or bilateral collaborations.
- The maps and risk estimates displayed in this country profile, and the underlying databases are based on best available and publicly accessible datasets and models.
- The criteria used for the selection of the major earthquakes (with a known magnitude) considered fatalities that occurred in the last 100 years (1918-2018). Fatalities due to tsunamis were excluded.